

ON SOME AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDAE.

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The species dealt with in the following pages are all of small size, but some of them are of great interest.

**Erirhinides.**

ENCOSMIA.

This genus is abundantly represented in Australia, although but four of its species have been named hitherto; as it has numerous allies I have passed over several species which might fairly be regarded as belonging to it, but which differ in certain details considered by Blackburn as of generic importance. The following species all agree in the characters noted in Blackburn's table of Erirhinides (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1914, 148), but the male of *E. ventralis* (described elsewhere) has the apical segment of the abdomen slightly longer than the second; but as it is close to several others in which the abdomen is normal, it was not considered advisable to separate them generically. Other species also differ sexually in the length of the apical segment. In many respects the genus is extremely close to *Empolis*, the species of which are usually larger, but there appears to be no single character by which the species of the latter genus can be separated, other than by the longer apical segment of the abdomen.

*Table of Species of Encosmia.*

- A. Elytra bifasciculate.
  - a. With golden spots on shoulders and below fascicles ..... *cornuta*
  - aa. Without such spots ..... *fasciculata*
- AA. Elytra nonfasciculate.
- B. Club at most feebly infuscated, scarcely if at all darker than scape.
  - b. Metasternum black or blackish.
    - c. Clothing entirely white.
      - d. Prothoracic and abdominal clothing dense and concealing derm .. *alba*
      - dd. Clothing there sparser, so that punctures readily traceable .....  
..... *melanostetha*
    - cc. Clothing not entirely white.
      - e. Second joint of funicle shorter than third and fourth combined .....  
..... *cryptoderma*
      - ee. Second as long as third and fourth combined.
        - f. A large subtriangular patch of dark scales on each elytron .....  
..... *adelaidae*
        - ff. Without triangular patches of scales ..... *interrupta*
  - bb. Metasternum pale.
    - g. Scales conspicuously variegated on apical half of elytra ..... *ruficornis*
    - gg. Scales not conspicuously variegated there.
      - h. Elytral scales forming a white postmedian fascia followed by an  
apparently denuded one ..... *albifascia*
      - hh. Elytral clothing nowhere forming a complete fascia.

- i. Apical segment of abdomen of male longer than second .. *ventralis*
- ii. Apical segment of both sexes shorter than second.
  - j. Size consistently more than 2.5 mm. .... *blackburni* (typical)
  - jj. Size consistently less than 2.5 mm.
    - k. Elytral clothing with many sudden interruptions .....
    - ..... *curvirostris*
    - kk. Elytral clothing almost uniform .... *blackburni* (variety)
- BB. Club black or deeply infuscated.
  - C. Apical slope of elytra with variegated clothing.
    - l. Each side of prothorax with a narrow vitta of pale scales .... *bivittata*
    - ll. Sides widely clothed (sometimes irregularly so) with pale scales.
      - m. Elytra with a large semicircular patch of pale scales at base .....
      - ..... *basalis*
      - mm. Elytra without such a patch.
        - n. Pale prothoracic scales with a greenish gloss .....
        - ..... *variegata*
        - nn. Pale prothoracic scales not at all greenish.
          - o. Pale scales mostly glossy .....
          - ..... *fasciata*
          - oo. Pale scales opaque .....
          - ..... *pulicosa*
  - CC. Apical slope of elytra with scales not conspicuously variegated.
    - D. Suture black or deeply infuscated .....
    - ..... *suturalis*
    - DD. Suture not darker than adjacent parts.
      - E. Apical part of suture with conspicuous white scales.
        - p. Basal half of suture with similar scales .....
        - ..... *medioglabra*
        - pp. Basal half without such scales .....
        - ..... *apicalis*
      - EE. Suture without special scales.
        - F. Length about 3 mm. (usually slightly more) .....
        - ..... *montana*
        - FF. Length less than 3 mm.
          - G. Pale castaneous (club and eyes excepted) ....
          - ..... *nigriclava*
          - GG. Dark brown .....
          - ..... *minor*

*Notes on Table.*

B. When at all gummy the club is apt to appear darker than it really is, so it is necessary to examine it in a good light; in *E. variegata* and *E. pulicosa* it is less deeply infuscated than in the other species referred to BB, but it is distinctly darker than the scape. On some of the species placed here its extreme tip, from some directions, appears to be infuscated.

b. On some specimens of *E. adelaidae* it is hardly more than infuscated, but even on these it is darker than the abdomen. On most species its clothing is white or whitish.

f. On specimens in good condition, on partial abrasion the patch disappears or becomes inconspicuous.

i. A character that might be considered as excluding the species from *Encosmia*.

j. Excluding the rostrum.

*E. infuscata* (the type and only specimen known to Blackburn is now in the British Museum) was not identified amongst any of the species before me; in the table it evidently could be associated with the species of BB.

ENCOSMIA FASCIATA Lea.

This species is widely distributed and variable. There are before me specimens from New South Wales (Ryde, Galston and Blue Mountains), Victoria (Sea Lake), Tasmania (Hobart, Burnie and Nubeena), and South Australia (Murray Bridge). Scarcely any two specimens have identical markings, but they all have a large patch of pale scales on the apical slope of the elytra, the patch varying from a rather dingy white to somewhat golden, and enclosing a dark spot between the suture and the preapical callus on each elytron (much as on *E. adelaidae*, which species differs considerably in the rest of the elytral clothing); on the type, how-

ever, the spots are not enclosed externally; there are also patches of pale scales on the shoulders and on the sides of prothorax, and spots elsewhere; on several specimens there is a conspicuous (but usually interrupted) dark fascia before the pale part of the apical slope. The type is a male; the female differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, thinner, more curved, noncarinate, with smaller punctures and the clothing confined to the basal third, the antennae are inserted at a slightly greater distance from the apex of the rostrum, the abdomen is more convex, and the apical segment is slightly smaller.

#### ENCOSMIA ADELAIDAE Blackb.

There are in the South Australian Museum three specimens bearing Blackburn's labels as *E. adelaidae*; of these two are mounted on card labelled "*Encosmia adelaidae* Blackb. ♀ Type ♂ Cotype", the other is labelled "*Encosmia adelaidae* Blackb.". I believe these specimens belong to two species, and that Blackburn was deceived by the partial abrasion of some specimens causing a deceptive resemblance to nonabraded specimens of the other. The type male is in the British Museum; its clothing as noted in the original description puts beyond doubt the species meant. The single specimen on a card, and three others from Mount Lofty, agree with the original description; the pair on a card and some other specimens of the same species may be named as follows:—

#### ENCOSMIA BLACKBURNI, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous. Moderately clothed with stramineous scales, becoming white on under surface.

Rostrum rather long and curved, behind antennae with fine, partially concealed carinae, and rows of punctures; in front of them with small but sharply defined punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, rather densely granulate-punctate, but derm partially concealed. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures large, much wider than interstices, and scarcely obscured by clothing. Under surface with sharply defined punctures; two basal segments of abdomen shallowly depressed in middle, fifth slightly shorter than second. Length, 2.8-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, thinner, more curved and without carinae or clothing (on the male the basal third is partly clothed), the abdomen larger and the two basal segments evenly convex.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Adelaide (Rev. T. Blackburn), Mount Lofty (J. G. O. Tepper); Victoria, Somerville (A. M. Lea).

The antennae and legs are paler than the body parts, but the differences are slight, the club is not even slightly infuscated. The scales on the elytral interstices are fairly dense but are thin, so that the rows of punctures are not concealed, each puncture has a scale or seta arising from it; the clothing appears to be easily abraded, but even on badly rubbed examples the punctures do not appear to be much wider than on specimens in perfect condition. The specimens from Adelaide were regarded by Blackburn as belonging to *E. adelaidae*, but they differ from that species in the scales being decidedly thinner (almost setae), not variegated, and forming a yellow cross and dark triangles, not almost or quite concealing the derm in parts, so that the punctures appear to be much smaller than they really are, the metasternum not infuscated, etc.

Seven specimens from South Australia (Mount Lofty, Tepper and Lucindale, B. A. Feuerherdt) and Victoria (Diamond Creek, in March, A. Simson), probably represent a variety, they differ in being smaller (2.2-2.5 mm.), and the males have the club somewhat infuscated, although far from black.

## ENCOSMIA FASCICULATA, n. sp.

♂. Dark brown, sterna and abdomen black, antennae reddish, club and part of funicle infuscated. Clothed with small scales, variegated on upper surface, white on under surface, except on sides of sterna; a small black fascicle on third interstice of each elytron, at summit of apical slope.

Rostrum about as long as prothorax, moderately curved, with rows of punctures, each containing a scale, alternated with fine carinae from base to insertion of antennae, in front of them with naked punctures only. Prothorax slightly shorter than the median width, but narrowed to base and more strongly so to apex; with crowded punctures in parts concealed by scales. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; striate-punctate, punctures large, each containing a scale. Under surface with dense, concealed punctures; two basal segments of abdomen flat but not concave in middle, the second slightly longer than fifth. Length, 3.5 mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Sydney (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), unique.

A somewhat rusty looking species, with small elytral fascicles much as on most species of *Eniopea*, but with the prosternum and abdomen of *Encosmia*. The scales on the upper surface are mostly whitish and pale brown, irregularly intermixed, except that in the striae they are mostly whitish; on the pronotum, however, there is a distinct narrow median line of yellowish scales; the white scales on the under surface and legs, from some directions, have a faint golden gloss.

## ENCOSMIA ALBA, n. sp.

♀. Pale castaneous, mesosternum and metasternum black or blackish. Clothed with white scales.

Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax, thin and moderately curved; with crowded concealed punctures about base, but smaller and naked elsewhere. Antennae inserted exactly half-way between base and apex. Prothorax as long as the median width; with crowded concealed punctures. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; striate-punctate, punctures large and wider than interstices. Under surface with crowded, concealed punctures; two basal segments of abdomen large and convex, the second almost twice the length of fifth. Length, 2.25 mm.

*Hab.*—Victoria: Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie's No. 629).

In general appearance strikingly like *Thechia pygmaea*, but that is a clawless species. The white scales are dense and cover the derm almost evenly, except that the seriate punctures on the elytra are exposed, hence the elytra appear to have alternating white and castaneous lines; the rostrum also is clothed only about the base.

## ENCOSMIA MELANOSTETHA, n. sp.

♀. Pale castaneous; mesosternum, most of metasternum and middle parts of prosternum black or blackish. Moderately clothed with thin white scales.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, thin and moderately curved; with small, naked punctures. Prothorax slightly wider than long, with dense and rather large punctures, distinct through clothing. Elytra thin and parallel-sided to near apex; with regular rows of large, quadrate punctures, not concealed by scales. Under surface with well defined punctures; two basal segments of abdomen large and convex, the second distinctly longer than fifth. Length, 2.2-2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania: Strahan in April (Aug. Simson).

Somewhat thinner than the preceding species, with a shorter rostrum and clothing nowhere dense enough to conceal the derm. The three specimens taken by Mr. Simson vary slightly in the extent of the black parts of the sterna.

## ENCOSMIA CRYPTODERMA, n. sp.

Dark brown, elytra paler, under surface black, antennae castaneous. Densely clothed with variegated scales, becoming almost white on under surface of body and of legs.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, moderately curved; with numerous small but sharply defined punctures; but concealed towards base. Antennae shorter than usual in genus, second joint of funicle shorter than the two following combined. Prothorax fully as long as the median width; with crowded, concealed punctures. Elytra parallel-sided to near apex; striae partly concealed. Under surface with crowded, concealed punctures; two basal segments of abdomen large, slightly flattened in middle, the fifth distinctly shorter than second, and with a median depression. Legs shorter than usual, each claw joint exerted for about half its length. Length, 3 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (F. P. Dodd), unique.

A somewhat aberrant species. The first joint of the funicle is shorter than is usual in the genus, but is as long as the second to fourth combined, the second is also unusually short. The clothing is so dense that the derm is mostly concealed; whitish scales form a  $\text{J}$  on the left side of the prothorax (reversed on the right), a large irregular patch on the basal third of elytra, a small spot on each shoulder, and smaller spots elsewhere; the rest of the clothing on the upper surface is mostly of a more or less muddy-brown, but there are some obscurely blackish spots as well. The elytral striae appear to be only about one-third the width of the interstices, but on abrasion would probably appear much larger, in some lights their contained punctures have a castaneous gleam.

## ENCOSMIA INTERRUPTA, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous; head (but not rostrum) and scutellum somewhat darker, under surface (apical segment of abdomen sometimes excluded) black, club feebly or not at all infuscated. Clothed with stramineous and brown scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum scarcely as long as prothorax, on basal third with fine lines and rows of punctures partially concealed by scales, elsewhere with fine naked punctures. Prothorax slightly transverse, sides strongly rounded; punctures normally concealed. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large punctures, really wider than interstices, but appearing somewhat narrower through clothing. Under surface with crowded, normally concealed punctures; two basal segments of abdomen large, feebly convex in middle, the second decidedly longer than fifth. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, thinner, and clothed only at extreme base, and the two basal segments of abdomen larger and more convex.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt).

The elytra have numerous broken lines of pale scales, the interruptions due to brown ones, which so closely resemble the derm that this appears to be irregularly abraded; on the pronotum the brown scales form a vitta (dilated to the base) on each side of a pale median line.

## ENCOSMIA RUFICORNIS, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous. Rather densely clothed with scales, variegated on the upper surface, white on the under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, with a median carina to apical third, and less distinct ones between it and the sides, alternated with rows of punctures partially concealed by scales, apical third with sharply defined, naked punctures. Prothorax about as long as the median width; with dense punctures, mostly partly concealed. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond middle; with rows of large punctures, wider than the interstices, but in most places (owing to the scales) appearing decidedly narrower. Under surface with dense punctures, each containing a scale; two basal segments of abdomen feebly depressed in middle, the second no longer than fifth. Length, 3.25-3.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer and thinner, the median carina feeble and without others, the abdomen evenly convex, and the second segment slightly longer than fifth.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Mount Barker and Swan River (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance like some specimens of *E. fasciata*, but distinguished by the entirely pale antennae. The scales on the upper surface are mostly stramineous and pale brown, but form several dark brown (on one specimen almost black) spots; of these there are two or four on the prothorax, and from four to eight on the elytra; on one specimen the dark prothoracic spots are conjoined to form an irregular vitta on each side of a pale median line, and on each of its elytra there is a distinct dark spot just before, and one just below the summit of the apical slope; the lower one appears much as the similarly placed one on *fasciata*, but on the other specimens it is less defined.

#### ENCOSMIA ALBIFASCIA, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous. Moderately clothed with white scales, the upper surface, in addition, with inconspicuous brown ones.

Rostrum about as long as prothorax, with fine carinae and rows of punctures on basal third, partly concealed by scales, elsewhere with sharply defined, naked punctures. Prothorax about as long as the median width; punctures dense and mostly well defined. Elytra scarcely wider than widest part of prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of large punctures, much wider than interstices, but in places (owing to clothing) appearing narrower. Two basal segments of abdomen very feebly convex in middle, the second just perceptibly shorter than fifth. Length, 2.2-2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, clothed only at extreme base, without carinae, and with finer punctures; two basal segments of abdomen larger, more convex, and the second conspicuously longer than fifth.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Albany (R. Helms), Mount Barker (A. M. Lea).

On the sides of the prothorax the scales are rather dense, but even there the punctures are traceable; on each side of the middle of the base there appears to be a small naked spot, but this is due to the scales there being of almost the exact shade of colour of the derm; the elytra at first glance appear to have naked spaces—these are also due to the scales there being similarly coloured to the derm on which they rest; the white scales (in addition to many elsewhere) form a distinct postmedian fascia, followed by an apparently denuded one, between which and the apex the white scales are fairly dense but irregularly placed; where the white scales are densest each of the seriate punctures contains a white scale. On the under surface the punctures are more clearly defined than is usual in the genus, owing to the small size of their contained scales.

## ENCOSMIA CURVIROSTRIS, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous. Upper surface with pale stramineous and inconspicuous brown scales, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, with a fine median carina, sides clothed to middle; elsewhere with dense and fine, naked punctures. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, sides strongly rounded; with crowded more or less concealed punctures. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large, subquadrate punctures, wider than interstices, but mostly partly concealed. Two basal segments of abdomen feebly depressed in middle, second distinctly longer than fifth. Length, 2.2-2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and more strongly curved, clothed only at the extreme base, and without a median carina, abdomen strongly convex and second segment longer (fully twice the length of fifth).

*Hab.*—South Australia: Yorke Peninsula (Capt. S. A. White), Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt); Western Australia (J. Faust from — Dohrn).

The elytral clothing is somewhat suggestive of *E. interrupta*, and *E. albifascia*, but the species differs from the former in its pale under parts, and from the latter by the abdomen; the clothing is also suggestive of *Epamaebus ziczac*, which, however, differs in several generic features. The patches of brownish scales on the upper surface so closely resemble the derm on which they rest that they look like denuded spots; there is a small one on each side of the base of the prothorax, and many angular ones on the elytra, frequently conjoined to form interrupted fasciae or zigzag markings. The pale scales are mostly true rounded ones, not at all setose in appearance. The club is really no darker than the rest of the antennae, but when the pubescence is matted with gum it appears to be somewhat infuscated. The curvature of the female rostrum is unusually strong.

## ENCOSMIA BIVITTATA, n. sp.

♂. Dark castaneous, head, rostrum and funicle darker; club, scutellum, metasternum and part of abdomen black. Moderately clothed with scales, variegated and often setae-like on upper surface; white on under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, with three well-defined costae from base to apical third (where the antennae are inserted), alternating with rows of partially concealed punctures, apical third with sharply defined, naked punctures. Prothorax slightly longer than the median width; with crowded punctures, concealed beneath vittae only. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, in places partly concealed by scales. Two basal segments of abdomen faintly depressed along middle, the second just perceptibly shorter than fifth. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum somewhat longer, with only a median carina, and that more obtuse and clothed for a shorter distance; the two basal segments of abdomen evenly convex, and the second larger.

*Hab.*—Tasmania: Strahan, in April (Aug. Simson).

In general appearance like an *Eniopea*, but with the generic characters of *Encosmia*. Of the pair taken by Mr. Simson, only the extreme base of the abdomen of the male is black, but on the female the four basal segments are black. On the prothorax there is a thin vitta of whitish scales on each side, the vittae continued on the elytra till they curve round and meet on the suture about half-way down the apical slope; about the middle of the elytra there is a feeble pale fascia, then

a rather wide dark one, a thin pale one (almost absent from the male) and then another dark one; elsewhere the scales are mostly stramineous or brownish.

ENCOSMIA BASALIS, n. sp.

Castaneous; club, scutellum and metasternum more or less deeply infuscated. Rather densely clothed with scales, variegated on the upper surface, pale on the under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, with three well-defined carinae on basal two-thirds, alternated with rows of punctures, partly concealed by scales; apical third with sharply defined, naked punctures. Prothorax as long as the median width; punctures dense, concealed on sides, but fairly distinct elsewhere. Elytra conspicuously wider than prothorax; with rows of large punctures, wider than interstices, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Two basal segments of abdomen gently convex in middle, the second in middle the exact length of fifth. Length, 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea), unique.

The scales are less dense than on *E. adelaidae* and do not form a pale cross on the elytra, the club is darker, and the elytra are slightly wider in proportion. On the pronotum the sides are fairly evenly clothed with pale scales, and there is a thin pale median line, elsewhere the scales are brown, but not individually distinct; on the elytra there is a large, pale, roughly semicircular basal patch, followed on each side by a large irregular triangle of dark scales, the triangles meeting at the suture, and very wide on the sides; on the middle of the apical slope there is a large asymmetrical patch of whitish and yellowish scales. The scales on the under surface have a greenish or bluish gloss, becoming golden on the sides. The two basal segments of abdomen are evenly, although not strongly, convex in the middle, but as there is a shallow depression on the apical segment, and the rostrum is acutely tricarinate the type is presumably a female.

ENCOSMIA VARIEGATA, n. sp.

♀. Black, sides of elytra and tip of prothorax castaneous, legs (except coxae) and antennae (except club) castaneous. Densely clothed with variegated scales on upper surface, becoming white on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin, scarcely the length of prothorax; with dense and sharply defined punctures on basal half becoming sparser and smaller in front. Prothorax slightly transverse, punctures normally concealed. Elytra not much wider than widest part of prothorax; with rows of large punctures, appearing small through clothing, and in parts almost concealed. Two basal segments of abdomen large and convex, the second distinctly longer than fifth. Length, 2.25 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea), unique.

The prothorax is densely plated with pale scales, having a greenish gloss, changing to golden or stramineous; there is a narrow stramineous median line, on each side of which the scales are less dense than elsewhere, and a small dark spot on each side of the base; on the basal two-thirds of elytra the scales are mostly chocolate-brown varied with pale spots, and short interrupted bands, on the apical third the clothing is as dense as on the prothorax, and similarly coloured, but there is a small dark spot on each side of the suture (much as on many specimens of *E. fasciata* and *E. ruficornis*). The club is darker than the rest of the antennae, but is decidedly paler than the rostrum. In some lights a distinct shining median line may be seen from the base to near the apex of the rostrum, but it cannot be regarded as a true carina.



## ENCOSMIA PULICOSA, n. sp.

♀. Dark castaneous, head, rostrum and most of under surface blackish, antennae pale castaneous, club and part of funicle infuscated. Densely clothed with dingy whitish-grey scales, on the upper surface varied with dark brown.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, rather feebly curved; with dense and small punctures, becoming smaller and sparser in front. Prothorax about as long as the median width; with crowded, concealed punctures. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large, quadrate punctures, wider than interstices but appearing much smaller through clothing, and frequently concealed. Under surface with crowded, concealed punctures; two basal segments of abdomen large and convex, the second almost twice the length of fifth. Length, 3.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Victoria: Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie's No. 622).

The scales are so dense that the body parts are completely plated; they are of a rather muddy whitish-grey, without gloss on the under surface and legs, but mixed with chocolate-brown on the upper surface; on the head there are two small irregular dark spots; on the pronotum there is a vitta on each side of a pale median line, each vitta narrow in front and dilated to base, with a few brown scales scattered singly; on the elytra the pale and brown scales are in about equal proportions, and very irregularly intermingled.

## ENCOSMIA SUTURALIS, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous; head (but not rostrum), club, scutellum, suture and under surface black or blackish. Rather sparsely clothed with thin, depressed scales or setae, stramineous on the upper surface, white on the under parts.

Rostrum rather feebly curved, scarcely the length of prothorax; with fine carinae, alternated with rows of partly concealed punctures on basal half, elsewhere with small naked punctures. Prothorax slightly transverse, with dense and well defined punctures becoming partly concealed on sides. Elytra thin and parallel-sided to near apex, very little wider than widest part of prothorax; with rows of large punctures, usually wider than the interstices. Two basal segments of abdomen slightly depressed in middle, the second, in middle, just perceptibly shorter than fifth. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, more curved, without carinae, seriate punctures or clothing, two basal segments of abdomen convex, and the second distinctly longer than fifth.

*Hab.*—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

A narrow species distinct by its dark suture. On some specimens part of the scape is deeply infuscated, and on one of these (a male), the femora are infuscated in the middle.

## ENCOSMIA MEDIOLABRA, n. sp.

Castaneous; club, scutellum and metasternum black or infuscated. With white scales, dense and uniform on the under surface and legs, dense on sides only of pronotum, clothing the suture (except at summit of apical slope) and forming spots on shoulders, in the middle near suture, and on the apical slope.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, and the length of prothorax; with fine carinae, alternated with rows of partially concealed punctures on basal third, naked punctures elsewhere. Prothorax feebly transverse; with crowded punctures, partly concealed on sides. Elytra distinctly wider than widest part of prothorax;

with rows of large punctures in deep striae. Two basal segments of abdomen large and rather strongly convex, the second decidedly longer than fifth. Length, 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Sydney (Dr. E. W. Ferguson), unique.

The white clothing of the elytra, if at all constant, should render this species a very distinct one. The postmedian spots appear like an abbreviated fascia. There are some dark scales on the elytra, but they so closely resemble the derm on which they rest that they are not individually traceable. The type is probably a female, as the two basal segments of its abdomen are evenly convex; and the females of several species have the rostrum finely carinated towards the base.

ENCOSMIA APICALIS, n. sp.

♂. Black, prothorax and elytra dark brown, antennae reddish, the club blackish. Densely clothed with scales, whitish and chocolate-brown on upper surface, white on under parts.

Rostrum wider than usual, the length of prothorax; basal three-fifths with a distinct median carina, and some finer ones alternated with rows of partially concealed punctures, apical part with the median carina continued as a shining line, and with rather dense naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse; punctures concealed. Elytra rather wide; with rows of large punctures, wider than interstices, but mostly obscured by clothing. Two basal segments of abdomen large, rather feebly convex in middle, the second almost twice the length of fifth. Length, 2.75-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and more curved, without carinae or seriate punctures, and clothed only about extreme base, and abdomen more convex.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Blue Mountains (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

A rather robust species, with a wide rostrum and distinctive clothing. On the pronotum the dark scales form an irregular vitta on each side of a narrow pale median line and a few are scattered on the sides; on the elytra they clothe the surface, except for a line of whitish scales on the apical third of the suture, and an inconspicuous basal edging.

ENCOSMIA MONTANA, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous, club and metasternum black or blackish. Moderately clothed with thin, depressed scales or setae, stramineous on the upper surface, white on the under parts.

Rostrum the length of prothorax, basal two-thirds with fine carinae, alternated with rows of partially concealed punctures, apical third with naked punctures. Prothorax moderately transverse, densely granulate-punctate, sculpture slightly obscured on sides. Elytra rather narrow but distinctly wider than prothorax; with rows of large, quadrate punctures. Abdomen with two basal segments depressed along middle, the second slightly shorter than fifth. Length, 3.3-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner and slightly longer, median carina shorter and less conspicuous, seriate rows of punctures ill-defined, and clothed only at extreme base; two basal segments of abdomen larger, evenly convex, and the second decidedly longer than fifth.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Mount Kosciusko (5,000 feet, in March, R. Helms, and W. E. Raymond); Victoria: Alps (H. W. Davey).

Allied to *E. blackburni*, but clothing sparser, and club and metasternum dark; *E. melanostetha* is a smaller species with pale club. On some of the specimens

taken by Mr. Raymond the metasternum is scarcely darker than the elytra; on four taken by Mr. Helms it is deep black, and the black extends to the prosternum, and to two or three segments of the abdomen; the only specimen received from Mr. Davey has the tip of the prothorax infuscated. On the prothorax the scales are more numerous on the sides than middle, although there is a feeble median line; on the elytra they are compacted to form feeble spots.

*ENCOSMIA NIGRICLAVA*, n. sp.

♂. Pale castaneous, club black. Sparsely clothed with thin scales or setae, stramineous on upper surface, white on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin and slightly curved, with fine carinae, alternated with rows of partly concealed punctures on basal three-fourths. Prothorax moderately transverse, with crowded, distinct punctures. Elytra rather thin; with rows of large, subquadrate punctures wider than striae. Two basal segments of abdomen slightly depressed in middle, the second slightly shorter than fifth. Length, 2 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Mount Barker (A. M. Lea), unique.

A small species, allied to the preceding, but considerably smaller, and entirely pale, except for the clubs and eyes. The type is probably somewhat abraded, as the clothing is unusually sparse, on the elytra it appears to be compacted into feeble spots. The antennae are inserted less than one-third from apex of rostrum.

*ENCOSMIA MINOR*, n. sp.

♂. Dark castaneous-brown, rostrum and legs paler, head and club deeply infuscated. Rather densely clothed, with scales, somewhat variegated on upper surface, white on under parts.

Rostrum rather thin, basal two-thirds with fine carinae, alternated with rows of partially concealed punctures. Prothorax slightly transverse; with dense, partially concealed punctures. Elytra distinctly wider than widest part of prothorax, very feebly dilated to beyond the middle, with rows of large, partially concealed punctures. Two basal segments of abdomen depressed in middle, the second in middle the length of fifth. Length, 1.75-2 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Mount Barker (R. Helms).

A small, obscure species. The scales on the upper surface are mostly whitish or stramineous, inconspicuously variegated with small ill-defined brown spots.

*DICROCIS*, n. g.

Head small. Eyes lateral, briefly ovate, finely faceted. Rostrum longer than prothorax, thin and distinctly curved. Antennae moderately long, scape slightly shorter than funicle, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, resting in a scrobe that touches the front of the eye, two basal joints of funicle rather long. Prothorax about as long as the median width, sides feebly dilated from base to middle, and then strongly narrowed to apex; ocular lobes and median incurvature of under surface very feeble. Scutellum small. Elytra cordate, much wider than prothorax. Two basal segments of abdomen large, the first longer than second, fifth slightly shorter than second. Femora stout, edentate; front tibiae falcate; tarsi with third joint rather widely bilobed, claw joint thin, moderately exerted, and with small divergent claws.

In Blackburn's table of the Eirirhinides (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1894, 148) this genus could be associated with *Oenochroma* and *Olbiodorus*; from the former it is distinguished by the tips of the tibiae, and by the short basal joint of the

hind tarsi (it is conspicuously shorter than the basal joint of the front tarsi). From the latter genus it is also distinct by the tips of the tibiae, by the much smaller claw joint, and by the longer rostrum. The falcation of the tibiae is less pronounced than on *Oenochroma* but more than on *Olbiodorus*. The species also are decidedly shorter and broader than those of the genera named. At first glance they resemble species of *Dicomada* or large ones of *Cydmaea*. On *D. leucomelas* each front tibia is terminated by a stout spine that arches round the apex, close to it the inner apical process is clothed with a pointed fascicle, causing the apex to appear bispinose, or finely cleft; the middle tibiae are similar at the apex, but are less strongly falcate; on *D. albus* the apical processes of the front and middle tibiae are longer, so that the tips appear more conspicuously cleft or bispinose; on *D. banksiae* they are intermediate between those of the other species. On the female of *banksiae* the antennae are inserted slightly nearer the base than the apex of the rostrum; on that species also the ocular lobes are supplied with a feeble fringe, but on the others no fringe is visible, and the lobes might fairly be regarded as absent. They are all densely squamose.

Type of genus, *D. leucomelas*.

DICROCIS LEUCOMELAS, n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with black scales, interspersed with snowy-white ones.

Head with crowded, concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, parallel-sided and with closely placed rows of punctures to insertion of antennae, thence somewhat thinner, and with smaller punctures that are not crowded. Second joint of funicle thinner and slightly longer than first. Prothorax evenly convex; with fairly dense and small, normally concealed punctures. Elytra about one-third longer than wide, and about one-third wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures of moderate size (about one-third the width of interstices) but normally almost or quite concealed, the interstices themselves with dense, minute punctures. Length, 3.5-4 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Albany (Pascoe's collection in British Museum), Karridale (A. M. Lea).

An intensely black species, even to the claws. The white scales are sparsely scattered and usually in singles, but they are fairly dense on the tibiae, and the under surface of the femora, they are not more numerous on the abdomen than on the elytra. The two specimens examined appear to be males.

DICROCIS ALBUS, n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with white scales, feebly variegated on the upper surface.

Head with crowded, concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, basal two-fifths with closely placed rows of fairly large punctures, suddenly becoming much smaller and sparser. Second joint of funicle distinctly thinner and longer than first. Length, 3.5-4.25 mm.

*Hab.*—Western Australia: Perth (Blackburn's collection), Pinjarrah (A. M. Lea).

The outlines of the prothorax and elytra are as in the preceding species, but I have not removed any of the scales to be sure of the finer sculpture. In certain lights, especially on the under surface, the scales have a slight rosy or opalescent gloss; on the upper surface they are feebly mottled with pale yellowish-brown. The specimen from Perth is rather dirty and its scales are ashen-grey, parts of its antennae are obscurely reddish. The two specimens examined appear to be males.

## DICROCIS BANKSIAE, n. sp.

♂. Dark reddish-brown, some parts almost black, antennae and tarsi paler. Densely clothed with stramineous or pale fawn-coloured scales on upper surface, white on under surface and legs.

Head with crowded, concealed punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, between antennae and base with five narrow costae, alternated with rows of partially concealed punctures; apical two-fifths somewhat narrower, and with smaller but sharply defined punctures. First joint of funicle stouter and slightly longer than second. Prothorax with crowded, concealed punctures. Elytra about one-third wider than prothorax; striate-punctate, punctures fairly large but partly concealed, each with a stout scale, interstices much wider than striae, and with crowded, concealed punctures. Length, 4.5-5.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum considerably longer, antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex of rostrum, and abdomen larger and more convex.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Lucindale (A. M. Lea).

The white scales are almost invisible from above, but they clothe the lateral interstice of each elytron; they have a silvery look, and in certain lights are faintly opalescent. Each interstice has an irregular, in places semidouble, row of inconspicuous, stouter scales or setae, but they are almost as depressed as the others, and but little larger. On the female the rostrum, if drawn backwards, would almost extend to the abdomen; its costae are quite as distinct as on the male, but they terminate before the middle; beyond them the punctures are decidedly smaller and sparser than on the male. A pair taken, *in cop.* on a species of *Banksia*.

## OLIGOCARICIS, n. g.

Head small. Eyes small, lateral, with coarse facets. Rostrum long, thin, parallel-sided, moderately curved. Antennae inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; scape slightly shorter than funicle, the latter seven-jointed, closely applied to club; club indistinctly jointed. Prothorax small. Elytra rather long, shoulders slightly rounded, parallel-sided to beyond the middle. Prosternum moderately notched in front. Two basal segments of abdomen large, third and fourth drawn backwards at sides, and conjointly slightly longer than fifth. Femora rather finely dentate; third tarsal joint moderately bilobed, claw joint thin, moderately exerted, claws soldered together except at tips.

In Blackburn's table of the Eirrhinides (*Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust.*, 1894, 148) this genus could be associated with *Agestra*, which has normal claws and larger eyes. The tarsi under a hand power lens appear to be terminated by a single claw, but under a compound power, two claws, separated only close to the tip, become visible. No previously named genus in Australia has similar claws.

## OLIGOCARICIS LONGIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Blackish, parts of antennae and of legs obscurely reddish. Clothed with soft scales varying from white to black, but mostly white on under surface and legs.

Head with small punctures, and a partly obscured interocular impression. Rostrum distinctly longer than prothorax; with dense punctures, concealed except in front. Prothorax slightly longer than the median width, base slightly wider than apex, sides rather strongly rounded; with numerous punctures, mostly concealed, but in places sharply defined. Elytra with narrow striae in places containing more or less oblong punctures. Under surface with fairly dense, normally concealed punctures. Length, 3 mm.

*Hab.*—North-western Australia: Behn River (R. Helms); Northern Territory: Adelaide River (British Museum).

The head is almost bald; on the prothorax the white scales form an irregular median line, and still more irregular lateral ones, on the elytra they are dense about the base, and about the summit of the apical slope, where many of the adjacent scales are fawn-coloured. The rostrum has numerous scales, more or less seriate in arrangement, and masking punctures, which are probably in five rows; the scales terminate suddenly at the base, and less suddenly in front of the insertion of antennae. The first joint of the funicle is as long as the second and third combined, the third and fourth slightly decrease in length and width, the fifth to seventh are each about as long as the fourth, but increase in width, the seventh is closely applied to the club, and a compound power is needed to see it clearly. The elytral striae, where not concealed by scales, are seen to be much narrower than the interstices, near the suture they are almost impunctate, but elsewhere they contain more or less oblong punctures; on each side near the base there are two short ones enclosing a narrow ellipse of white scales. The scutellum appears to be absent. The two specimens examined appear to be males.

#### Apionides.

##### APION.

Prior to publishing new names in this immense genus I checked them with the catalogue by Gemminger and Harold, and with the Zoological Records as far as available, but unfortunately did not check them with some other generic names, that in the recent catalogue of the subfamily (Wagner, Junk, Col. Cat. Curc., Apioninae, Berlin, 1910) are now placed as subgenera of *Apion*; so that now some fresh names are required.

##### APION MERIDIONALE, new name.

*A. cylindrirostre* Lea, 1910.

*Piezotrachelus cylindrirostris* was used by Wagner in 1908, and the generic name now being regarded as of subgeneric rank only, the Australian species is renamed as above.

##### APION ILLAWARENSE, new name.

*A. longicolle* Lea, 1910.

*Piezotrachelus longicollis* was used by Gerstaecker in 1854; in Gemminger and Harold it is noted as a synonym of *P. asphaltinus*, but in the recent catalogue it is given as a valid species. Sharp, however, used the name for an American species of *Apion* in 1889, his name now being recorded as a synonym of *A. macrothorax*.

##### APION MACLEAYENSE, new name.

*A. inornatum* Lea, 1910.

*A. inornatum* having been used for an African species of the subgenus *Aspidapion* in 1904, the Australian species is renamed as above.

##### APION TERRAE-REGINAE Blackb.

This species occurs in the Northern Territory and North-western Australia as well as Queensland. The female differs from the male in having the rostrum slightly longer, thinner, shining, and with smaller punctures although sharply defined and rather dense.

*APION ARGUTULUM* Pasc.

This species occurs in New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and North-western Australia. The pubescence on its upper surface is extremely fine, and is obscured on specimens at all greasy. Many specimens have a faint metallic gloss; the legs are usually black, but occasionally are dark reddish-brown.

*APION CONVEXIPENNE* Lea.

Named originally from Townsville in Queensland, but occurs also on Moa, Cornwallis, Mabuiag and Thursday Islands in Torres Straits, and in Northern Territory and North-western Australia.

*APION INORNATUM* Lea.

Three specimens from Bowen, two from Bundaberg, one from Townsville, and another from Mabuiag Island appear to belong to this species (hitherto known only by the type from New South Wales). The species is allied to *A. argutulum*, but the prothorax has a single strong constriction near the apex, and the base decidedly wider than on that species. The size ranges 2.2-5 mm. The rostrum of the female is about one-fourth longer than that of the male, and is slightly more curved.

*APION AGONIS* Lea.

A female, from Mabuiag Island, that appears to belong to this species, differs from the type female in having the apical half of the rostrum slightly thinner, more shining, and with less distinct punctures.

*APION CONGESTUM* Lea.

A specimen from Cairns may represent a variety of this species; its derm, instead of being of a dark brown, is quite black, and the elytral clothing is white, except for a short and feeble transverse median fascia.

*APION PILIstriatum* Lea.

A specimen from Magnetic Island may represent a variety of this species. It differs from the type female in having the rostrum slightly longer, stouter, and less shining, the tarsi entirely black, and the apical joints of the funicle and the club blackish.

*APION NIGROSUTURALE* Lea.

Some specimens from the Northern Territory (Darwin and the Mary River) belong to this species, but differ from the types in having the elytral clothing practically uniform throughout, except that on some of them the pubescence is sparser about the middle of the elytra than elsewhere.

*APION IMMUNDUM* Lea.

Eight specimens from Port Lincoln probably belong to a variety of this species; the female has the very long rostrum typical of the species, but it is slightly stouter and straighter, and has larger punctures on its sides and upper surface than on the types; the males are indistinguishable from normal males.

*APION HOBLERAE* Lea.

Numerous specimens from Parachilna (South Australia) agree well with the types of this species, but some of them have the elytral clothing less variegated;

a male from Gayndah (Queensland) probably also belongs to the species but its clothing is entirely white, its rostrum is paler, and only slightly infuscated about the base.

APION ASTRI, n. sp.

♂. Black, subopaque. Moderately clothed with white pubescence.

Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, moderately wide, and with fairly strong punctures behind antennae; thinner, shining, and with small punctures in front of them. Prothorax feebly constricted near apex, which is about half the width of base; with numerous partly concealed punctures. Elytra moderately wide; strongly striate-punctate, interstices with small, dense punctures. Length (excluding rostrum), 2.2-2.5 mm.

♀. Differs in being slightly more robust, rostrum slightly longer and thinner, and abdomen more convex.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Callington in January, on *Aster* sp. (J. G. O. Tepper), Murray River (A. H. Elston), Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

A moderately pilose, strongly striated species, allied to *A. subopacum*, from which it differs in having the pubescence longer, not condensed to form a distinct spot on each side of the scutellum, and sparser in the middle of elytra, so that there appears to be a fairly large, dark, inconspicuous spot there, it is somewhat denser on the sides of the sterna than elsewhere, but does not form a conspicuous stripe on each side. On sixteen specimens not one has the rostrum at all reddish, and that of the female is shorter than on that species. On two specimens the legs are obscurely reddish, but on all the others they are deep black. On some specimens there appears to be a faint medio-basal impression on the pronotum, but on most of them it is not traceable.

APION TRILOBICOLLE, n. sp.

♂. Black, polished and glabrous.

Head with a shallow interocular impression, some sharply defined punctures near eyes. Rostrum rather short (scarcely the length of prothorax), straight, comparatively wide, parallel-sided and subopaque. Antennae somewhat shorter and stouter than usual. Prothorax rather thin, slightly constricted near apex, and again near base, which is not wider than apex; with a few punctures in the sub-basal constriction, but elsewhere impunctate. Elytra strongly convex, almost twice the width of prothorax at base, and more than twice about the middle; with narrow striae, impunctate about suture and base, but with rather large punctures elsewhere; interstices impunctate. Length, 2.25-2.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer (as long as the prothorax), thinner, and shining.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), Malanda, Cedar Creek (Dr. E. Mjöberg).

Of the black species with the rostrum straight or almost so, this one may be distinguished from *A. australasiae*, *A. niveodispersum* and *A. bimaculialbum* by its glabrous upper surface. It is close to *A. tenuistriatum*, and has somewhat similar striae, some of which contain large punctures, but the rostrum is shorter, and the interocular depression is larger (not punctiform as on that species). The narrow prothorax is widest in the middle, and its sides are distinctly trilobed.

APION VARIROSTRE, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining and glabrous.



Head with a shallow interocular impression, and some distinct punctures near eyes. Rostrum rather short (distinctly shorter than prothorax), straight; with sparse but fairly distinct punctures, disappearing in front. Prothorax thin, base and apex equal, sides constricted near both apex and base; with minute scattered punctures, and a few larger ones on sides near base. Elytra much wider than prothorax at base, and more than twice as wide about middle; with narrow striae, containing distinct punctures except towards base and suture. Length, 2.2-5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum much thinner, slightly longer and the antennae thinner, with the scape obscurely reddish.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

Allied to *A. tenuistriatum*, and the preceding species, and with similarly trilobed sides of prothorax, elytral striae and punctures, but the latter smaller. The male is decidedly close to the male of the preceding species, but the female is at once distinct by its much thinner rostrum; in both sexes it is shorter than the prothorax. Three females are slightly shorter than three males, and have the scape reddish, in the males the antennae are entirely black.

APION STRIATIPENNE, n. sp.

Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a shallow interocular depression, and a few punctures near eyes. Rostrum shorter than prothorax, straight, rather thin, and almost impunctate. Prothorax thin, distinctly constricted near apex and base, almost impunctate. Elytra comparatively narrow, much wider than prothorax at base, and more than twice its width about middle; with narrow striae, a few of which contain small punctures. Length, 2 mm.

*Hab.*—New South Wales: Illawarra (H. W. Cox), Stanwell Park (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance close to the preceding species, and with sides of prothorax trilobed, but the elytral striae more regular, and the punctures scarcely indicated, although close to the sides and from certain directions some of them are moderately distinct. The two specimens taken are probably females.

APION MEDNONSTRIATUM, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a very feeble depression between the eyes, and with a few minute punctures. Rostrum about the length of prothorax, not very wide, almost straight; with a row of punctures on each side from base to near apex, and fairly numerous ones on the margins behind the antennae. Prothorax narrow, sides feebly trilobed, base no wider than apex, but with some distinct punctures. Elytra narrow, strongly convex, greatest width about twice that of prothorax; with a narrow impunctate stria on each side of suture, and two near each side, the latter with distinct punctures in their middle, elsewhere without punctures or striae. Length, 2.25 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), unique.

A narrow, highly convex species, with an almost straight rostrum and distinctive elytra. The type is a male, as the tip of its aedeagus is protruding.

APION BASINFLATUM, n. sp.

Black, shining. Legs feebly pubescent.

Head opaque, and with numerous punctures. Rostrum with basal fourth rather wide and opaque, then suddenly narrowed, curved, shining and cylindrical. Prothorax rather short, base slightly wider than median length, and much wider



than apex, sides feebly constricted near apex; with small, scattered punctures. Elytra robust, base not much wider than prothorax; strongly punctate-striate, interstices almost impunctate. Length, 2 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

A strongly striated species allied to *A. argutulum*, *niveodispersum*, *agonis* and *macleayense*, from all of which it is distinguished by the rostrum; in addition *argutulum* has a narrower and trilobed prothorax, *niveodispersum* has conspicuous white clothing in parts, *macleayense* has prothorax strongly constricted near apex, and longer and thinner legs, and *agonis* is larger, with less distinct punctures in the striae. The rostrum probably varies sexually, but in the type, which is probably a female, it is fairly wide at the base and gradually dilates to the basal fourth, when it is suddenly and strongly narrowed to a thin cylinder, which is evenly curved; the thin part is as long as the prothorax. Two specimens from Cairns (Dr. E. W. Ferguson) are probably males; they differ in being smaller, shorter, the rostrum less suddenly, but still strongly narrowed at the basal third, slightly stouter, and less cylindrical and subopaque. All three specimens have a very faint metallic-green gloss.

APION TORRESIANUM, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining. Under surface and legs with sparse, white pubescence, but conspicuous on sides of mesosternum and metasternum, and on front coxae.

Head opaque and with numerous punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, fairly wide on basal fourth, then narrowed and becoming cylindrical and shining towards apex. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, slightly constricted near apex, which is much narrower than base; with numerous rather small but sharply defined punctures. Elytra robust, widest just before the middle; with deep set punctures in rather narrow striae. Length, 2.25 mm.

*Hab.*—Torres Strait: Moa Island (C. T. McNamara).

Allied to *A. niveodispersum*, but slightly larger, with rostrum slightly longer and without white pubescence about scutellum, or in front of eyes, and sparser on under surface and sides of prothorax. A specimen from Mabuiag Island is probably a female of the species; it differs from the type in being somewhat narrower, with the rostrum longer and thinner, the punctures on the prothorax less distinct, and the elytral striae narrower, with less distinct punctures.

APION CLAVICORNE, n. sp.

♂. Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a feeble interocular impression, and with a few punctures near eyes. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved; with an irregular row of punctures on each side of upper surface, from base to near apex, and with fairly dense ones on the sides. Antennae with club longer than usual, and with fairly long setae. Prothorax narrow, sides trilobed, base no wider than apex; with a few distinct punctures on and about subbasal constriction. Elytra strongly convex, much wider than prothorax at base, and more than twice its width across middle; with a narrow stria on each side of suture, and two on each side, the latter with a few distinct punctures. Length, 2.25-3 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, and more curved, and the club more compact.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), Cedar Creek, Malanda (Dr. E. Mjöberg).

The combination of curved rostrum, glabrous surface, trilobed sides of prothorax, and peculiar striae, distinguish this species from all others with black body and legs. The middle of each elytron is without striae as on *A. mednonstriatum*, but there are two short rows of punctures there, one row sometimes consisting of two punctures only. In general appearance the species strongly resembles *Myrmacicelus formicarius* on a small scale, but the antennae, tarsi, etc., are different. A few specimens have the scape obscurely reddish.

APION MEDIOPUNCTUM. n. sp.

Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a shallow interocular impression, and a few punctures near eyes. Rostrum the length of prothorax, gently curved, rather thin and parallel-sided to middle, sides gently incurved between there and apex; a narrow impunctate line along middle, with fairly dense punctures elsewhere. Prothorax narrow, sides trilobed; with a few punctures in the subbasal impression. Elytra strongly convex, much wider than prothorax at base, and more than twice its width about middle; with narrow striae, the first four on each side of suture impunctate, the others with distinct punctures. Length, 2.2-5 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea).

With the sides of prothorax trilobed as in the preceding species, but all striae of elytra distinct, except that some of them vanish before the shoulders, and containing distinct punctures towards the sides. The first four striae on each elytron are impunctate, the fifth from some directions appears to be without punctures, but from other directions they are sharply defined. Four specimens taken by myself appear to be all males (one of them has the scape obscurely reddish). Two from Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection) and two from Malanda (Dr. E. Mjöberg) appear to be females; they have the rostrum slightly longer, thinner and more curved and its sides less incurved near the apex.

APION INFLATICOLLE. n. sp.

Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a shallow interocular impression, and with some coarse punctures near eyes. Rostrum rather thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; subopaque and with fairly distinct punctures on basal third, shining and with smaller punctures elsewhere. Prothorax rather narrow in front, sides rather strongly dilated to near base and then suddenly narrowed to base itself; with numerous small punctures, larger on sides of base than elsewhere. Elytra much wider at base than prothorax, and more than twice its width about middle; with narrow striae throughout, not containing punctures, but a few indicated near sides; sutural interstice rugose posteriorly. Length, 2.5-3 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (Drs. R. H. Pulleine and E. Mjöberg).

The combination of prothorax strongly dilated to near base, rostrum moderately curved, regular elytral striae almost without punctures, and glabrous surface will readily distinguish from all other black species of the genus described from Australia. Two of the specimens have slightly longer and thinner rostrum and slightly narrower prothorax than two others and are probably females, the others probably being males.

APION INTEROCULARE. n. sp.

Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a shallow interocular depression, and with coarse punctures between and close behind eyes. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, thin, cylindrical, shining, and with minute punctures, except that the basal third is wider, opaque, and with moderately large punctures. Prothorax with sides slightly dilated to beyond the middle, and then narrowed to base, which is slightly wider than apex; with a few distinct punctures on sides of base. Elytra about middle more than twice the width of prothorax; with narrow striae, mostly containing conspicuous punctures. Length, 1.5-2 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district, abundant (A. M. Lea), Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Malanda (Dr. E. Mjöberg).

In general appearance strikingly close to *A. stilbum*, but with coarse punctures about the eyes; on that species there is a shallow depression between the eyes and no punctures there. On *A. illawarrense* there are some rather sharply defined punctures between the eyes, but they are distinctly smaller, and there is a shallow groove in front; that species also is considerably larger, with a longer rostrum and prothorax. Two striae on each side of the suture are without punctures, in the next two some punctures are moderately distinct from some directions, and invisible from others; the rest have conspicuous punctures, except that they disappear towards the base and apex. The sutural and marginal interstices are somewhat rugose about the apex. The sexes differ to a slight extent in the rostrum.

APION VARISTRIATUM, n. sp.

Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a shallow interocular impression, and some sharply defined punctures near eyes. Rostrum moderately curved, longer than prothorax, feebly dilated from base to basal third, then narrow and cylindrical to apex; with a row of small punctures on each side on basal half, the margins near base with fairly dense punctures, elsewhere with sparse and minute ones. Prothorax rather narrow, sides gently rounded in middle and feebly narrowed to base and apex, which are equal; without punctures, except for some sharply defined ones on sides of base. Elytra at middle about twice the width of prothorax; with a narrow sutural stria, at sides with two striae containing distinct punctures and remnants of a third with a few small punctures, elsewhere with very faint striae. Length, 2.25-2.75 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (Dr. E. Mjöberg, H. Hacker and A. M. Lea); New South Wales: Richmond River (Lea).

A highly polished species of which the Richmond River specimen was standing in my collection for years as *A. albertisi*, but evidently in error, as that species was described as being 4 mm. in length, and as having the striae, except the sutural, almost obsolete, whereas on this species there are two distinct striae near each side; the longest specimen is 3.25 mm. with the rostrum, and 2.75 mm. without it. In general appearance it is like *A. stilbum*, but is thinner and the elytral striae are very different. Two of the specimens from Mount Tambourine, in the Queensland Museum, have the elytral punctures more distinct than on the others, but the intermediate striae are even less distinct; but on all of them they vanish near the shoulders. The rostrum of the female is slightly longer and thinner than that of the male, its length being about one-fourth more than that of the prothorax.

APION ATROPOLITUM, n. sp.

Black, shining and glabrous.

Elytra narrow and strongly convex, with a thin impunctate sutural stria, and two on sides with distinct punctures. Length, 2.25-2.75 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (Dr. E. W. Ferguson and A. M. Lea), Cedar Creek (Dr. E. Mjöberg).

The description of the preceding species applies exactly to this one, except that the median striae of the elytra are completely absent; on that species although fine, they are traceable; they are in fact much as on *A. clavicorne*, but the prothorax is not trilobed. It is probably allied to *A. albertisi*, but the presence of punctate striae on the sides should be distinctive. On several specimens the scape is obscurely reddish.

APION SCULPTICEPS, n. sp.

Black, shining and glabrous.

Head with a faint interocular depression; with some small punctures between and close behind eyes, and dense ones on an opaque surface below them, behind the punctures a few fine striae becoming more distinct on the lower surface. Rostrum about one-fifth longer than prothorax, moderately curved, basal half parallel-sided, between middle and apex gently incurved; with fairly numerous punctures on upper surface, but rather small, becoming sparser and smaller in front, the sides with rather coarse punctures, especially behind antennae. Prothorax narrow, sides gently rounded, base and apex subequal; with scarcely visible punctures except about base, where they are sharply defined on the sides, and fairly distinct in the middle. Elytra slightly beyond middle, more than twice the width of prothorax, striate-punctate. Length, 3 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns, unique.

With the general appearance of *A. illawarrense*, but rostrum as wide at apex as at base, the rows of punctures on the middle of the elytra are almost as strong, but their striae are different. There are ten striae on each elytron, of which the sutural and marginal ones are impunctate, the others are feeble, but contain distinct punctures, except that they vanish about the shoulders and apex (the tips, however, are slightly rugose), towards the suture both striae and punctures become very feeble, although fairly distinct in certain lights. At first glance the prothorax, except at the extreme base, appears to be impunctate.

APION MELVILLENSE, n. sp.

♂. Black, legs obscurely reddish, parts of the tarsi and the coxae black, antennae flavous, the club and funicle sometimes slightly infuscated. Moderately densely clothed with white pubescence, becoming denser on sides of mesosternum and metasternum, and on under surface of head.

Head with partially concealed punctures. Rostrum scarcely longer than prothorax, gently curved, not very wide at base and decreasing in width to apex; with partially concealed punctures on basal half, shining and with smaller punctures elsewhere. Prothorax almost as long as the basal width, sides evenly and strongly narrowed to apex; punctures fairly dense but partially concealed, and with a faint medio-basal impression. Elytra not twice the width of base of prothorax; striate-punctate, interstices with fairly dense punctures. Length, 1.75-2 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum thinner, slightly longer and clothed only at the extreme base, instead of to about the middle; the elytra also are slightly wider.

*Hab.*—Northern Territory: Melville Island, abundant (W. D. Dodd).

A small deep black species, of normal shape, with dingy reddish legs, flavous antennae, and white pubescence, which obscures most of the punctures; it is slightly denser about the scutellum, itself glabrous, than on the rest of the upper surface. The clothing is much as on *A. pilistriatum*, but the legs are much darker, and the rostrum is not sexually variable in colour, although on an occasional specimen it is obscurely diluted with red.

APION PICTIPES, n. sp.

Black, apical third of rostrum (but not the tip), tibiae, base of femora and antennae (the club infuscated) more or less flavous. Rather sparsely but irregularly pubescent.

Head with coarse, partially concealed punctures, almost vanishing at base. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, rather strongly curved, feebly diminishing in width to apex; with rather dense punctures, becoming smaller and sparser in front. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, which is much greater than the apical, sides feebly bisinuate; with dense and fairly distinct punctures, and a small but distinct medio-basal impression. Elytra about the middle almost twice the width of prothorax; strongly striate-punctate, the interstices with minute punctures. Length, 2 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), unique.

Allied to *A. condensatum*, *aemulum*, and *hoblerae*, but with much sparser clothing, which is white but inconspicuous, although moderately condensed on sides of prothorax, on the third interstice at base, forms a feeble postmedian fascia to the fourth interstice on each elytron, and is fairly dense on the sides of the metasternum. The curvature of the rostrum is much as on *condensatum*. The prothorax has not the trilobed appearance of several of the entirely black species, although its sides are feebly bisinuate. The type appears to be a male, as its rostrum is thinly clothed almost to the apex.

APION PARVOCASTANEUM, n. sp.

♂. Castaneous-brown, rostrum, suture and parts of tarsi infuscated or blackish. Moderately clothed with whitish pubescence.

Head with partially concealed punctures. Rostrum thin, slightly curved, and slightly longer than prothorax; with minute punctures, concealed about base. Prothorax about as long as the median width, which is slightly more than that of the base, the latter slightly wider than apex; with fairly dense and sharply impressed but partially concealed punctures; medio-basal impression faint. Elytra with outlines subcontinuous with those of prothorax; strongly striate-punctate, interstices with minute punctures. Length, 1.25-1.5 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum slightly longer, thinner and more curved.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea).

A minute species, allied to *A. turbidum*, but even smaller than that species, and much more sparsely clothed, notably on the elytra; also smaller than *A. nigroterminale*, with sparser clothing and much darker legs and rostrum. The elytra are more sparsely clothed about the middle than elsewhere, but there is no distinct seminude space there on any of the six specimens taken. The metasternum is slightly darker than the abdomen.

APION QUADRICOLOR, n. sp.

♂. Reddish-castaneous; interocular space, basal third of rostrum, club, scutellum, suture, shoulders, and margins of elytra, metasternum, coxae, tips of

tibiae and tarsi, black or infuscated; rest of legs flavous. Irregularly clothed with white pubescence, denser about scutellum, before and behind a seminude median space on elytra (extending to the fourth or fifth interstice), and on sides of metasternum than elsewhere; rostrum thinly clothed almost to apex.

Head with dense, partially concealed punctures, but with a shining impunctate space at base. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, moderately curved, rather stout at base and evenly decreasing to apex; punctures small but fairly distinct on the pale part, larger but almost concealed towards base. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, sides somewhat rounded in middle, base much wider than apex; punctures moderately large and dense; medio-basal impression well defined. Elytra at middle about twice the width of prothorax; strongly striate-punctate, interstices with minute punctures. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, and clothed only near base.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Mabuiag, Boigu and Cornwallis Islands (C. T. McNamara), Coen River (W. D. Dodd); Northern Territory: Darwin (W. D. Dodd and A. M. Lea).

Fairly close to *A. congestum*, but rostrum longer and more curved in female, and elytra with a seminude median space, about which the pubescence is somewhat condensed. More than half of the rostrum appears to be reddish in both sexes; *A. vertebrale*, which is also close, has elytral clothing more uniform (although leaving a seminude median space), and rostrum of both sexes much less strongly curved and darker in the female; on the present species more than half of the rostrum is reddish in both sexes. Many specimens appear to have two pale fasciae of clothing behind the seminude space, the two separated by an irregular line, where the clothing is rather sparse. On some specimens the funicle is rather deeply infuscated.

#### APION RIVULARE, n. sp.

Colours and clothing as described in the preceding species, except that the antennae are usually entirely dark, the abdomen is conspicuously paler and the seminude space on the elytra smaller. Length, 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Territory: Roper River (N. B. Tindale); North-western Australia: Fortescue River, Derby (W. D. Dodd).

In general appearance strikingly close to the preceding species, of which perhaps it should be regarded as a variety, but differs in being consistently slightly paler, with the abdomen conspicuously paler than the sterna. Structurally the male is practically identical with that of the preceding species, but the rostrum of its female is very little longer, thinner or curved, so that the sexes are difficult to distinguish; whereas on the preceding species the rostrum of the female is decidedly longer, thinner and quite strongly curved, so that the sexes are distinguishable at a glance. Both species were taken in abundance. The rostrum of the female is about the length of that of the male of *A. vertebrale*, and much shorter than its female.

#### APION ORTHODOXUM, n. sp.

♂. Dull castaneous-brown, suture infuscated, apical two-thirds of rostrum (but not the tip), antennae and legs flavous, claws black. Almost evenly clothed with white pubescence.

Head with dense, partially concealed punctures. Rostrum gently curved, slightly longer than prothorax, moderately stout at base and feebly decreasing

in width to apex; with small punctures, becoming larger but partially concealed at base. Prothorax slightly shorter than the basal width, which is distinctly more than that of apex, sides moderately rounded in middle; punctures as between eyes; with a small medio-basal impression. Elytra with greatest width almost twice that of prothorax; strongly striate-punctate, the interstices with small, normally concealed punctures. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

♀. Differs in having the rostrum longer, thinner, more curved, and clothed only about base, instead of almost to middle.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

Very close to *A. anthidium* and *A. solani*, but consistently slightly darker, with the suture infuscated and the clothing slightly longer; it is about the size of the former (of which perhaps it should be regarded as a variety), and slightly larger than the latter; *A. fuscoturale* is a decidedly smaller species, with more variegated elytra. On some of the specimens the elytral clothing is quite uniform, but on others there are two small median spots, where, owing to its being sparser than elsewhere, the derm is less obscured; the sides of the mesosternum and metasternum are more densely clothed than elsewhere.

#### Rhinomacerides.

##### AULETES CALCEATUS Pasc.

On the type of this species (from Champion Bay) the head and rostrum (except the apex), two apical joints of tarsi, and the under surface were described as black, the scutellum and suture as fuscous; the general colour being noted as "*lutescens*". I have seen no specimens apparently belonging to the species from Western Australia, north of the Swan River, nor any from that State of which the colour is not more or less distinctly reddish; in other States, however, some of the specimens could fairly be regarded as "*lutescens*"; but the black or dark parts vary considerably. Although Pascoe described the clothing as "*obsolete pubescens*", the specimens I refer to the species all have (unless abraded) a fringe of white pubescence behind a subbasal depression on the elytra, the depression, or part of it, often infuscated; the fringe is often quite distinct, but is sometimes rather feeble. The elytra were described as "*subseriatim fortiter punctulatis*"; their punctures are strong, more or less lineate in arrangement about the base, but become smaller and less regular posteriorly. Three specimens, from Victoria, are apparently close to the typical form in colour, but have the rostrum entirely dark; one of them has the pronotum slightly infuscated in the middle, and another has it deeply infuscated, but with the apex and base narrowly reddish. There are also many other slight variations from the typical form and its varieties, that are not here noted.

Var. *INSULARIS* Lea.—Three specimens from Tasmania (Turner's Marsh, Launceston and Waratah) belong to this variety. Two from Victoria (Diamond Creek) differ only in having the pale part of the rostrum less sharply defined.

Var. *TASMANIENSIS*, n. var.—Many specimens from Tasmania (St. Patrick's River, Turner's Marsh, West Tamar, Karoola, Stanley and Launceston) have the head, basal half (or less) of rostrum, scutellum, mesosternum, metasternum, and parts of two apical joints of tarsi black, the suture and sometimes a blotch about the scutellum infuscated. This variety is close to the preceding one, but the specimens have the antennae, pronotum, and abdomen entirely pale. Three specimens, from Karoola and Turner's Marsh, have the abdomen blackish at the base, but otherwise agree with the variety.



Var. *ORIENTALIS*, n. var.—Three specimens from Brisbane have the head, club, scutellum, a slight blotch near it, suture, and a median fascia on the pronotum moderately infuscated; and the rostrum of a dingy red, its base and tips slightly infuscated; two of them have the under surface entirely pale, the third has the metasternum somewhat darker. Four from New South Wales (Mittagong, Katoomba and Sydney) agree closely with them. On this variety the white post-scutellar fringe is traceable, but is somewhat obscure, as the other parts of the elytra are moderately clothed with white pubescence.

Var. *MERIDIONALIS*, n. var.—Numerous specimens from South Australia (Mount Lofty) have the whole of the upper and under surfaces, rostrum and club deeply infuscated or blackish, and usually the hind femora are infuscated in the middle. In general appearance they are close to *A. densus*, but they have the post-scutellar fringe of white hairs typical of the species. One specimen from Murray Bridge has the legs entirely black. Many others, from Mount Lofty and Adelaide, almost connect with the typical form, having the pronotum entirely pale, or with a broad transverse infuscation, and the elytra pale except for the suture and a blotch about the scutellum; several of them have the hind femora blackish in the middle.

#### *AULETES TIBIALIS* Lea.

Some specimens from Queensland (Townsville and Cairns), Torres Strait (Thursday and Dalrymple Islands) and the Northern Territory (Darwin), probably belong to this species, but differ from the type in having the legs entirely black, the antennae reddish between the first joint and the club, and the clothing sparser. They differ slightly amongst themselves in the length of the rostrum and the punctures of its sides, but the differences are probably sexual.

#### *AULETES ATERRIMUS* Lea.

Two specimens from Tasmania (Cradle Mountain and Strahan) probably belong to this species, but they differ from the types in having the prothorax slightly longer, and with denser punctures, and elytra more parallel-sided; on one of them the elytral punctures less noticeably decrease in size posteriorly, but on the other they are much as on the types.

#### *AULETES IMITATOR* Lea.

A common species in Tasmania. Two specimens, from Launceston, differ from the normal form in having the elytra of a dingy piceous-brown; another, from Hobart, has the elytra of a brighter brown, with the front femora and tibiae and the base of the other femora almost flavous.

#### *AULETES SOBRINUS* Lea.

The type of this species was probably old and somewhat faded. Seven fresh specimens from South Australia (Lucindale and Port Lincoln) appear to belong to it, but have the elytra and rostrum deep black, without metallic gloss, or with a faint brassy one. The tibiae vary from reddish to black. Two specimens have the elytra almost glabrous, but this was probably due to abrasion.

#### *AULETES DECIPIENS* Lea.

Some specimens from South Australia (Mount Lofty Ranges and Kangaroo Island), and New South Wales (Mittagong), belong to this species, but have the elytra of a brighter colour (almost castaneous) than on the types.

## AULETES EUCALYPTI Lea.

The types of this species, from Western Australia, have the antennae pale, except for the club; but the species is widely distributed and some specimens from South Australia, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, have the basal joint infuscated, probably indicating that the original specimens should be regarded as varietal of *A. turbidus*.

## AULETES PUNCTICOLLIS Lea.

Six specimens from South Australia (Lucindale), evidently belong to this species; two are coloured as the types, the others have the head immaculate, rostrum pale, except at the tip, and metasternum scarcely darker than the abdomen.

## AULETES PILOSUS Lea.

A specimen from Tasmania (Huon River) agrees well in structure and clothing with the type of this species, but is of uniform reddish colour, except that the club and tip of rostrum are infuscated, and the claws blackish. It probably represents a variety, as it does not appear to be immature.

## AULETES VARIICOLLIS Lea.

Of several fresh specimens of this species one has the head (but not the rostrum) and prothorax entirely reddish, another has the prothorax entirely reddish; and another is dark reddish-brown, in parts black, with the front parts of the femora reddish, the rest of the legs more or less infuscated.

## AULETES STRIATOPUNCTATUS, n. sp.

♂. Of a dingy flavous-brown or testaceous, prothorax (except for some faint infuscations) and base of femora paler, antennae darker, rostrum blackish. Rather densely clothed with short, depressed, pale pubescence.

Head with small, crowded punctures, and with a faint interocular depression. Eyes rather large, lateral, coarsely faceted. Rostrum long (almost as long as head and prothorax combined), thin, shining, and distinctly curved, slightly dilated at base, apex and middle; with a row of small punctures on each side of a median line between base and insertion of antennae, and dense punctures on the basal half of the sides. Antennae thin, inserted slightly nearer apex than base of rostrum, first joint almost as long as second and third combined, second slightly longer and stouter than third; club loosely articulated. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides evenly rounded, disc almost flat; punctures as on head. Elytra slightly wider than widest part of prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle; with rows of large punctures in thin striae, the interstices with very minute punctures. Legs moderately long, femora stout. Length (excluding rostrum), 3 mm.

♀. Differs in being paler, rostrum slightly longer, thinner, dense punctures on sides continued to a shorter distance from base, and antennae inserted slightly nearer base than apex.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Coen River (W. D. Dodd).

The position of the antennae differs from that of all other Australian species of the genus, and may be considered as of generic importance. The pronotum of the male is slightly infuscated in the middle, and on each side, but the infuscations are absent from the female.

## AULETES SULCIBASIS, n. sp.

Black, elytra with a dark bluish gloss. With sparse dark pubescence, sloping on elytra, depressed elsewhere.

Head strongly convex between eyes, and with rather sparse but distinct punctures there. Rostrum comparatively short and broad, the length of prothorax, sides incurved to middle, with a distinct groove on basal third; with small scattered punctures. Antennae inserted about as far from eyes as from each other, second joint slightly shorter than first and third. Prothorax slightly longer than the median width, which is about equal to head across eyes, sides moderately rounded; punctures not very large or crowded. Elytra at base much wider than prothorax, and almost twice as wide slightly beyond the middle, with a rather deep subbasal depression, subsutural striae distinct to near base; punctures sparse and small. Length, 3 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

A large black species, the elytra appearing dark metallic blue in certain lights, the rostrum comparatively short and with a distinct basal groove.

## AULETES INCANUS, n. sp.

Black, elytra with a faint metallic gloss. Rather densely clothed with fairly long, whitish pubescence.

Head with moderately large and fairly dense punctures. Rostrum long, thin, cylindrical, and almost straight, with a row of small punctures on each side from base to apex. Antennae thin, inserted close to base of rostrum, about twice as far from eyes as from each other. Prothorax slightly longer than the median width, sides evenly rounded, punctures as on head, but leaving a shining median line. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, sides very feebly dilated to beyond the middle, subsutural striae distinct to near base; punctures smaller and denser than on prothorax, and nowhere lineate in arrangement. Length, 2.25-2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerherdt), Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

A black species, with a slight metallic gloss, and with longer and paler pubescence than usual; in most lights the antennae seem entirely black, but on some examples the joints between the first and club appear as if obscurely diluted with red. The rostrum is about twice the length of the prothorax, and very feebly curved. The greatest width of the prothorax is just perceptibly nearer the base than the apex. *A. sobrinus* has somewhat similar but sparser clothing, and paler elytra, with seriate and larger punctures.

## AULETES INFLATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, elytra with a bluish or greenish gloss. With moderately dense but dark and inconspicuous pubescence, suberect on the elytra.

Head with sharply defined, but not very large or dense punctures. Rostrum long, thin, but somewhat flattened, and slightly curved; with minute punctures, and with a feeble medio-basal groove. Antennae thin, inserted near base of rostrum, second joint stouter and shorter than third. Prothorax transverse, sides strongly rounded and widest near base; with dense and sharply defined, but not very large, punctures. Elytra much wider than base of prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, subsutural striae distinct to near base; punctures denser and smaller than on prothorax, and nowhere seriate in arrangement. Length, 1.75-2 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn), Murray Bridge and Kangaroo Island (A. M. Lea).

A somewhat depressed species, with metallic elytra. The rostrum is longer than on *A. imitator*, being about the length of the head and prothorax combined, and the elytra have a bluish or metallic gloss although on the Kangaroo Island specimen it is more bronzy than bluish. The rostrum is not as long as in *A. aterrimus*. *A. sulcibasis* is a larger species, with very different punctures, rostrum, and base of elytra.

A specimen from Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea) appears to belong to this species, but differs from the other specimens in being larger (2.5 mm.), head impunctate in front, prothorax with a feeble median line, and elytra more dilated posteriorly.

AULETES LATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, antennae reddish, basal joint and club blackish. With sparse, short, dark pubescence.

Head with moderately dense, sharply defined punctures. Rostrum the length of prothorax, comparatively wide, almost straight, sides slightly incurved to middle; with crowded punctures behind antennae, and slightly in front of them, elsewhere with small and sparse ones. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum, slightly nearer each other than to eyes, second joint slightly shorter and stouter than third. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, sides evenly rounded; punctures about as large as those on head but more crowded. Elytra short and broad, almost twice the width of base of prothorax, subsutural striae distinct to base; with rows of moderately distinct punctures on about basal half, becoming smaller and irregular posteriorly, and with small scattered punctures. Length, 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

In general appearance like *A. aterrimus*, but the rostrum shorter, wider and straighter, prothorax longer and with more crowded punctures, and the elytra wider, with sparser punctures. The pubescence is distinct only from the sides, from above the upper surface appears to be glabrous.

AULETES ORTHORRHINUS, n. sp.

Black, parts of antennae and of legs reddish. Moderately clothed with short, whitish or ashen pubescence.

Head with dense, sharply defined punctures. Rostrum not very long (slightly shorter than prothorax), thin at the base and slightly dilated to apex, straight, almost impunctate, even at base. Antennae inserted almost at base of rostrum, but almost twice as far from eyes as from each other, second joint stouter than third, but no longer. Prothorax about as long as the median width, sides rather strongly and evenly rounded; punctures much as on head. Elytra about one-fourth wider than middle of prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, with a feeble subbasal depression, sutural striae distinct to near base; punctures on basal third about as large as on pronotum but more crowded, becoming smaller posteriorly but quite sharply defined, and nowhere seriate in arrangement. Length, 2 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns (Dr. E. W. Ferguson).

A small black species, with unusually large eyes. Differs from the preceding species in having paler clothing, slightly shorter prothorax and very different elytral punctures, but the prothoracic ones are similar. *A. aterrimus* has sparser clothing, longer and thinner rostrum, and elytral punctures somewhat seriate in

arrangement. The elytra are shorter and with denser punctures than on *A. tibialis*, on which some of them are seriate near the base. On the type the joints of the antennae between the first and club are reddish, the front legs have the tibiae and the front part of the femora reddish. On a second example only the club of the antennae is dark, and all its tibiae and parts of its femora are reddish.

*AULETES PSILORRHINUS*, n. sp.

Black, elytra obscurely paler. Moderately clothed with white pubescence, the elytra in addition with dark setae.

Head with rather dense, sharply defined punctures. Rostrum long, about once and one-half the length of prothorax, thin, subcylindrical, and slightly curved; with a row of rather distant punctures on each side. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum, much closer to each other than to eyes. Prothorax about as long as wide, sides moderately rounded, punctures dense and somewhat coarser than on head. Elytra comparatively long, not much wider than head across eyes, with a feeble subbasal depression; with closely placed rows of large punctures, becoming somewhat smaller and more irregular posteriorly. Length, 1.75 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea), unique.

A narrow black species (the elytra blackish), with white pubescence and unusually coarse punctures. It is smaller, narrower and darker than *A. densus*, and with longer and less straight rostrum. In colour and general appearance it is close to *A. sobrinus*, on a reduced scale, but the elytral punctures are seriate in arrangement almost throughout, although from some directions this is not very conspicuous. The punctures, especially on the elytra, are much coarser than on *A. imitator*. The setae on the elytra are almost upright, but, except the marginal ones, are distinct only from the sides. The subsutural striae are somewhat obscured by the punctures.

*AULETES LINEATOPUNCTATUS*, n. sp.

Black, elytra and parts of legs piceous-brown, antennae with joints between the first and club almost flavous. Clothed with moderately dense, ashen pubescence, the elytra, in addition, with sparse, suberect setae.

Head with dense, sharply defined punctures. Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax, subcylindrical, slightly curved, with a short mediobasal groove; with a row of small punctures on each side of upper surface. Antennae unusually thin, inserted at about basal fifth of rostrum, and about twice as far from the eyes as from each other. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides gently rounded; punctures much as on head. Elytra rather long, much wider than base of prothorax; with rows of large punctures, much wider than interstices, but becoming smaller posteriorly. Length, 1.75 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Territory: Groote Eylandt (N. B. Tindale), unique.

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but rostrum thinner, antennae decidedly longer and thinner, and elytral punctures larger and more conspicuously lineate in arrangement. The elytra are not depressed near the base, and the sutural striae are ill-defined.

*AULETES CASTOR*, n. sp.

Black, shining. Sparsely and finely pubescent.

Head with distinct but irregularly distributed punctures, and with a short groove continued on to base of rostrum. Rostrum long (as long as head and

prothorax combined), thin, cylindrical, almost straight; with minute punctures. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum, about twice as far from eyes as from each other, second joint stouter and slightly shorter than third. Prothorax about as long as the median width, sides rather strongly rounded and widest slightly nearer base than apex; with fairly dense, sharply defined punctures. Elytra much wider than prothorax, sides moderately dilated to beyond the middle, subsutural striae distinct to near base; punctures not very dense. Length, 1.5 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Lucindale (B. A. Feuerheerdt).

A small species, smaller than *A. imitator*, rostrum considerably longer in proportion, and elytra with much finer punctures; smaller also than *A. aterrimus*, elytra narrower and with finer non-seriate punctures. The elytral punctures are small and nowhere dense or sharply defined, in some lights a few of them appear subseriately arranged near the inner base.

#### AULETES POLLUX, n. sp.

Black, shining. With very short, dark pubescence.

Head with fairly numerous sharply defined punctures, but almost impunctate in front, where there is a small median impression. Rostrum scarcely longer than prothorax, thin, cylindrical, slightly but distinctly curved, highly polished and almost impunctate. Antennae inserted almost at base of rostrum. Prothorax about as long as the greatest width, which is slightly nearer base than apex, sides rounded; punctures rather dense and sharply defined. Elytra distinctly wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, subsutural striae distinct; punctures on basal third almost as large as on prothorax, but not quite as dense, becoming smaller posteriorly, and nowhere seriate in arrangement. Length, 1.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Mount Tambourine (A. M. Lea).

About the size of the preceding species, but elytra narrower, their punctures denser and stronger, and the rostrum shorter and more distinctly curved. It is smaller than *A. imitator*, with a shorter rostrum; smaller and narrower than *A. aterrimus*, with the rostrum shorter and less curved.

#### AULETES ANTHRACINUS, n. sp.

Black, shining. Moderately clothed with dark pubescence.

Head with fairly dense, sharply defined punctures. Rostrum straight, about the length of the prothorax in the male, slightly longer in the female, comparatively wide and slightly dilated to apex, with a narrow mediobasal groove continued on to head; with a fairly distinct row of punctures on each side, and small ones elsewhere. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum, more distant from eyes than from each other, second joint stouter and shorter than third. Prothorax slightly shorter than the median width, sides strongly rounded; punctures dense and rather coarse. Elytra about one-fourth wider than widest part of prothorax, subsutural striae distinct, with a feeble subbasal depression; punctures smaller and less sharply defined than on prothorax, becoming smaller posteriorly, and in places feebly subseriately arranged. Length, 2.3 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Port Lincoln and Petersburg (Rev. T. Blackburn), Mount Lofty Ranges (N. B. Tindale and A. M. Lea). Gawler (Lea).

With outlines much as on *A. tibialis* but clothing sparser, elytra with sparser punctures, and legs entirely dark. Close also to *A. imitator*, and with similar rostrum and prothoracic punctures, but rather more robust, and elytral punctures somewhat seriate in arrangement on the basal third near the suture. On several

specimens the antennae between the first joint and the legs, or the front tibiae only, are obscurely diluted with red, but these specimens at the first glance appear just as dark as the others.

Some specimens from Parachilna (E. L. Savage), Mount Lofty and Murray Bridge (Lea), probably belong to this species, but they all have the elytra somewhat narrower.

AULETES OBSCURUS, n. sp.

Black; elytra, legs and antennae between the first joint and the club more or less obscurely piceous-brown. Rather densely clothed with short, whitish pubescence.

Head with dense punctures of moderate size, but partially concealed by clothing. Rostrum long, thin, cylindrical, and almost straight; behind antennae with crowded punctures, in front of them shining, and with a row of small punctures on each side. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum. Prothorax slightly shorter than the median width, sides rather strongly rounded; punctures crowded and slightly larger than on head. Elytra comparatively narrow, not much wider than widest part of prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, subsutural striae well defined; punctures dense, smaller than on prothorax, but fairly sharply defined, and nowhere seriate in arrangement. Length, 1.75-2 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn and A. M. Lea), Murray Bridge (Lea), Goolwa.

A small, dingy species; the elytra are usually piceous-brown (sometimes almost black), but vary to almost castaneous, although never brightly coloured; the front legs (except the tarsi) are sometimes of a rather dingy flavous, and the base and apex of prothorax are sometimes narrowly pale. A dark specimen of *A. variipennis* is somewhat similarly coloured, but its elytra are much wider in proportion, and the punctures are decidedly coarser. *A. imitator* is about the same size, but is deep black and more sparsely clothed. The colours of some specimens are much as those of *A. psilorrhinus*, but the elytral punctures are very different. In the female the rostrum is about as long as the head and prothorax combined, in the male it is slightly shorter.

AULETES RIYPAROCHROMUS, n. sp.

Of a dingy piceous-brown, base and apex of prothorax and elytra slightly paler, antennae between first joint and club, and legs (except tarsi) still paler. Moderately clothed with depressed, whitish pubescence.

Head with dense, sharply defined punctures. Rostrum about as long as head and prothorax combined, thin, cylindrical, slightly but distinctly curved; punctures fairly dense behind antennae, but inconspicuous elsewhere. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum, second joint stouter and slightly shorter than third. Prothorax about as long as the median width, sides strongly rounded, punctures dense and rather coarse. Elytra comparatively short, much wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to beyond the middle, subsutural striae fairly distinct to near the base; punctures dense and well defined, but smaller than on prothorax, and nowhere seriate in arrangement. Length, 1.5-1.75 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn).

In general appearance close to the preceding species, but rostrum thinner, somewhat curved, and elytra wider in proportion. A specimen from Murray Bridge (A. M. Lea), evidently belongs to the species, but appears to be immature, as its elytra and parts of the legs are pale flavous.

## AULETES LATERIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Flavo-castaneous or castaneous; head, rostrum (wholly or in part), club (and sometimes the basal joint) of antennae, prothorax (except base and apex), scutellum, metasternum, and parts of tarsi black or infuscated. Clothed with whitish pubescence, the elytra, in addition, with semierect setae.

Head with dense and sharply defined but not very large punctures. Rostrum straight, about the length of prothorax, comparatively wide, sides incurved to middle; behind antennae with a median groove and crowded punctures, in front of them with a conspicuous row of punctures on each side. Antennae inserted fairly close to base of rostrum. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, sides gently and evenly rounded; punctures much as on head. Elytra about twice the width of base of prothorax, parallel-sided to near apex, with a shallow subbasal depression; subsutural striae distinct; with almost regular rows of large punctures, the interstices with dense and small ones. Length, 2.2-5 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cairns district (Dr. E. W. Ferguson and A. M. Lea), Cedar Creek, Malanda (Dr. E. Mjöberg), Blackall Range (Mjöberg and Lea); New South Wales: Dorrigo (W. Heron), Sydney (H. W. Brown).

A very distinct but rather dingy species, with a faint post-scutellar fringe, approaching that of *A. calceatus*, but rostrum with a conspicuous row of punctures on each side, the punctures so large and close together as almost to form a furrow on each side. The suture varies from feebly to deeply infuscated. The specimen, from Cairns, has the prothorax and rostrum entirely pale. The specimen from Sydney is darker than usual, and has the elytral pubescence more conspicuous on the basal third, and forming feeble triangles on the sides and apex; its rostrum, however, is normal.

## AULETES POSTSCUTELLARIS, n. sp.

Castaneous; head, scutellum, suture and parts of tarsi black, club, metasternum, and a blotch about scutellum infuscated. Irregularly clothed with white and ashen pubescence.

Head with crowded and sharply defined but not very large punctures. Rostrum long (about as long as head and prothorax combined), rather thin in middle, but somewhat dilated to base and apex, and feebly curved; behind antennae with a narrow median groove and dense punctures, in front of them with a distinct row of punctures on each side, but becoming small in front. Antennae inserted at about basal fifth, almost thrice as far from eyes as from each other. Prothorax slightly longer than the greatest width, which is slightly beyond the middle, sides strongly rounded; punctures much as on head. Elytra almost twice as wide as the base of prothorax, parallel-sided to beyond the middle, subsutural striae distinct; with closely placed rows of large punctures, becoming somewhat smaller posteriorly. Length, 3.3-25 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection), Cedar Creek (Dr. E. Mjöberg).

With a conspicuous patch of whitish clothing in the subbasal depression of the elytra, suggestive of *A. calceatus*, but the patch larger and more conspicuous, the rostrum longer and with a row of punctures on each side, the prothoracic punctures denser, and the elytral punctures seriatly arranged throughout, although they are so close together that from some directions the rows are not evident. The white pubescence is also distinct about the apex of the elytra, and on the metasternum. The preceding species is smaller, has a shorter and straighter



rostrum, with the punctures on each side of it larger and more conspicuous, and the *calceatus*-like post-scutellar fringe less distinct. On one specimen the rostrum is almost black, and the pronotum is widely infuscated in the middle, on two others the rostrum is black (except the tip), and the infuscation on the pronotum is very faint.

*AULETES ERYTHRODERES*, n. sp.

Black; prothorax and front femora and tibiae red. Rather sparsely clothed with dark, inconspicuous pubescence, the elytra, in addition, with suberect setae.

Head with fairly numerous, sharply defined punctures, becoming sparse in front. Rostrum slightly shorter than head and prothorax combined, rather thin but not cylindrical, almost straight, with a narrow subbasal impression; punctures inconspicuous. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum. Prothorax transverse, sides dilated to near base, and then suddenly narrowed to base itself, a narrowly impressed line across base; punctures rather large and numerous, but not crowded. Elytra beyond the middle about twice the width of base of prothorax; with rather large, rugose punctures, seriate in arrangement towards the base, but smaller and less regular towards the apex and sides. Length, 2 mm.

*Hab.*—Victoria: Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie).

Approaching *A. insignis*, but slightly smaller, punctures coarser and head black. A specimen, from South Australia, in the Blackburn collection, is in bad condition, but agrees with the type in colour, except that the middle legs are also partly red.

*AULETES FLAVIPENNIS*, n. sp.

Reddish-flavous, elytra flavous; club and basal joint of antennae, scutellum, metasternum, and parts of tarsi black or infuscated. Moderately clothed with white pubescence, and with suberect setae, the pubescence very sparse on elytra.

Head with dense and sharply defined, but rather small punctures, becoming sparser and smaller towards base. Rostrum as long as head and prothorax combined, thin, cylindrical, almost straight; with a narrow impression and rather dense punctures behind antennae, with a row of rather small punctures on each side in front of them. Antennae inserted near base of rostrum, second joint stouter and slightly shorter than third. Prothorax slightly longer than the greatest width, sides moderately and almost evenly rounded; punctures crowded and somewhat coarser than those on head. Elytra rather long, feebly dilated to beyond the middle, where the width is twice that of the prothorax, subsutural striae distinct throughout; punctures small and sparse. Length, 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Kangaroo Island, Port Lincoln (A. M. Lea).

The shining and sparsely clothed elytra, with sparse and small punctures, readily distinguish from all other Australian species of the genus. On the Port Lincoln specimen, in certain lights, there appear to be faint vestiges of striation, with fairly large punctures, but these are entirely due to "waterlogging," the only impressed striae are sutural and marginal; it also has a shining median line on the pronotum, of which there is no trace on the type. On both specimens the suture and abdomen are slightly infuscated. On the Kangaroo Island one the rostrum and parts of the front and hind femora are deeply infuscated, on the other the rostrum (except the tip) is no darker than the head, and the femoral infuscations are slight.

## AULETES MELANOSTETHUS, n. sp.

Flavous or flavo-castaneous; head, rostrum, club, scutellum, metasternum and parts of tarsi black; suture, abdomen, and basal joint of antennae infuscated. Moderately clothed with short, whitish pubescence, and with suberect, darker setae.

Head with sharply defined and fairly dense punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, almost straight, not very thin, sides slightly incurved to middle; with a narrow mediobasal groove, continued on to front of head, and with a row of small punctures on each side. Prothorax about as long as the greatest width (fairly close to base), sides moderately rounded, near base narrowly constricted; punctures dense, and slightly larger than on head. Elytra about one-third wider than widest part of prothorax, subsutural striae distinct to near base; punctures sparse and small, except for some large seriate ones in and about a shallow subbasal depression. Length, 2.5-2.75 mm.

*Hab.*—South Australia: Port Lincoln (Rev. T. Blackburn).

At first glance fairly close to the preceding species, but elytra with some large seriate punctures, and rostrum decidedly shorter and thinner. It is larger than *A. eucalypti*, with wider rostrum, sparser elytral punctures (coarser about base), and longer clothing. One specimen has the prothorax and elytra of an almost uniform bright castaneous, but two others are somewhat paler, with the elytra slightly paler than the prothorax.

## AULETES CARINICEPS, n. sp.

Of a rather pale reddish-castaneous; tip of rostrum, club, scutellum, suture, metasternum and claws black or infuscated. Rather densely clothed with whitish pubescence, more conspicuous on metasternum than elsewhere.

Head with crowded punctures, and with a shining median carina. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, thin and cylindrical to near apex, where it is slightly flattened, and almost straight; with a feeble medio-basal impression; in front of antennae with a row of small punctures on each side. Antennae inserted almost at base of rostrum, about thrice as far from eyes as from each other. Prothorax slightly longer than the median width, sides moderately rounded; punctures crowded and slightly larger than on head. Elytra rather long, beyond middle almost twice as wide as base of prothorax, with a shallow subbasal depression, subsutural striae distinct to near base; punctures dense, smaller than on prothorax, becoming smaller posteriorly and nowhere seriate in arrangement. Length, 2.75 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Cairns district (A. M. Lea), unique.

The head has a short but distinct carina, a character apparently unique in the Australian species of the genus. There appears to be a feeble dark blotch just beyond the scutellum, and the pubescence there is directed outwards, instead of lengthwise, so as to be somewhat suggestive of *A. calceatus*, but the punctures are much denser, and without the least trace of lineate arrangement, much as on *A. suturalis*, *inconstans* and *variicollis*. There are some suberect setae on the elytra, but they are so short that even from the sides they are inconspicuous.

## AULETES LEUCOTRICHUS, n. sp.

Black, base and apex of prothorax, elytra (a darker blotch about scutellum) abdomen and legs of a dingy piceous-brown, tibiae and antennae, between the first joint and the club, paler. Moderately clothed with depressed, white pubescence, in addition with sparse, suberect setae.

Head with dense, partially concealed punctures. Rostrum about as long as head and prothorax combined, distinctly curved, rather thin but somewhat flattened, sides gently incurved to middle; with crowded punctures behind antennae, sides with irregular ones in front of them. Antennae thin, inserted about one-fourth from base of rostrum, fully thrice as far from eyes as from each other. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, sides evenly rounded; punctures crowded and rather coarse. Elytra rather long, parallel-sided to near apex, almost twice as wide as base of prothorax, with a shallow subbasal depression; with dense punctures, slightly larger than on prothorax about base, but becoming slightly smaller posteriorly. Length, 2.5 mm.

*Hab.*—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea), unique.

With the general appearance of *A. pilosus*, and with very similar punctures, but rostrum longer, thinner and distinctly curved, and antennae longer and thinner. The proportions of the rostrum and antennae are much as in *A. melaleucae*, but the punctures are decidedly coarser, and the general colour is darker. It is still closer in appearance to *A. sobrinus*, but the rostrum is more noticeably curved, and the elytral clothing is shorter and denser. The second joint of the antennae is slightly stouter than the third and quite as long. From most directions the elytral punctures seem to be crowded and irregular, but from others they may be seen to be in closely set rows.

Five specimens, from Adventure Bay on Bruny Island, sent by M. Albert Bovie, of Brussels, belong to this species. One, a male, agrees well with the type, except that the prothorax is entirely black. The others are females, and have the rostrum somewhat longer, they have the femora infuscated only in the middle, the base and apex of prothorax more conspicuously reddish, and the elytra paler (except about the suture and scutellum), they also have in the subbasal depression a distinct *calceatus*-like fringe (this is hardly evident on the males); their general appearance is much like that of *A. c. meridionalis*, but the distinctly curved rostrum is at once distinctive from *calceatus* and its allies. The rostrum, instead of being grooved in the middle of the base, as on most species, is ridged there, owing to the scrobes having their upper margins not concealed.

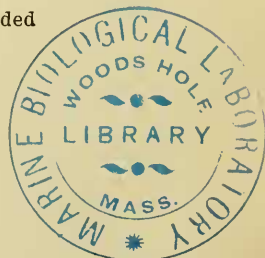
#### CAR CONDENSATUS Blackb.

All the specimens I have seen of this species are from South Australia, and are mostly in poor condition. A specimen recently taken at Parachilna, however, is in perfect condition. Its clothing is mostly white, but there is a conspicuous yellow patch on the inner side piece of the mesosternum, another on the shoulder, and the scutellum is similarly clothed; the apical slope of the elytra is clothed with stramineous pubescence, but its summit is crowned with an irregular black fascia.

#### CAR INTERMEDIUS, n. sp.

Of a rather bright red, under surface blackish. Moderately clothed with stramineous or ochreous and white pubescence, dense and snowy on the scutellum; the elytra in addition with semierect, short, inconspicuous setae.

Head with fairly dense, sharply defined punctures of moderate size. Rostrum curved, about the length of prothorax, rather stout at base, feebly diminishing in width to apex, with the sides slightly compressed; punctures behind antennae almost as on head, very sparse and minute in front of them. Antennae thin, inserted about one-fourth from base of rostrum. Prothorax about as long as the basal width, sides gently rounded from middle to apex and almost parallel on basal half, with sharply defined, fairly large, and numerous but not crowded



punctures. Elytra rather short, much wider than prothorax, sides rounded from near base; with regular rows of large, angular punctures, the interstices with dense and small, partially concealed punctures. Legs rather short and stout. Length, 3 mm.

*Hab.*—Queensland: Bribie Island (A. M. Lea), unique.

Intermediate in size between *C. pini* and *C. condensatus*. In addition distinguished from the former in having larger eyes, elytra differently variegated, and under surface darker; from the latter in the differently variegated elytra, darker under surface, and snowy clothing of scutellum. The eyes are much as on the latter species, but the rostrum is slightly shorter than its male. The clothing of the type is in perfect condition, the ochreous pubescence is not very dense on the head, base of rostrum, and pronotum, it is replaced by whitish on an ill-defined triangular basal space on elytra, beyond which it forms a conspicuous feebly defined V, between which and the apex it appears slightly mottled; it is rather dense on the sides of the mesosternum and metasternum, on the rest of the under surface it is white.

#### RHINOMACER AUSTRALIAE, n. sp.

Castaneous; sides of prothorax, parts of under surface and middle of femora infuscated, elytra with numerous small spots. Rather densely clothed with depressed, whitish pubescence.

Head wide and rather strongly convex, with crowded and small punctures. Eyes large, occupying the sides from base to base of rostrum, facets coarse. Rostrum (excluding jaws) about the length of prothorax, rather wide and slightly curved. Antennae thin, first joint hardly larger than second, three apical ones forming a loose club. Prothorax distinctly longer than wide, sides moderately and evenly rounded; punctures much as on head. Elytra elongate, almost parallel-sided to beyond the middle, where the width is almost twice that of the prothorax; with regular rows of large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly, the interstices with dense and minute punctures. Length, 3.4 mm.

*Hab.*—Northern Queensland (Blackburn's collection).

Structurally fairly close to the British *R. attelaboides*, and the American *R. elongatus*, but eyes larger, and with larger facets, etc. It is the first true species of the genus to be recorded from Australia. The dark spots on the elytra are not very sharply defined, and are obscured by pubescence; on the type nine of them are arranged to form an irregular circle occupying the median third. The type is certainly a female (its ovipositor is protruding) and has the rostrum with three conspicuous costae from base to between insertion of antennae, these inserted close behind the base of prominent jaws, the apical segment of its abdomen has a conspicuous fovea; on a second specimen, a male, the costae are much less conspicuous and there appear to be small intermediate ones (probably due to rows of punctures), the jaws are less prominent, the antennae are inserted further from their bases, and the apical segment of the abdomen is flattened in the middle.